



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

there never has been an adequate treatment of the subject. Because of the separation of church and state in this country we have no ecclesiastical courts and ecclesiastical law in the sense in which they exist in England, and it seems to have been quite generally assumed by writers that there is no American ecclesiastical law. But this is far from the fact. Various church bodies are in a sense courts, and pass on ecclesiastical questions with final authority. But there are many ecclesiastical questions affecting civil rights, and these have given rise to a great number of cases in our civil courts. As is shown in the title, it is of the law governing these latter questions that the present work treats. And the treatment is adequate and satisfactory, a real contribution. Of only a few books can as much be said with assurance.

After a consideration of religious liberty under our Federal and State Constitutions and laws, the author discusses church corporations and constitutions. One of the most interesting subjects is treated under implied trusts, scisms and church decisions. The power of dead and buried donors of money to church property and uses to lay their dead hands on the present day users of such property and for all time limit its use to the propagation of ideas and beliefs that may long since have become practically obsolete is serious enough in case of express trusts in which the intent of the donor has been clearly expressed. It might be still more so if the courts really carried out the doctrine of implied trusts by restricting the use of church funds and property in ways which are often quite contrary to any proved or probable intent of the donors. As a rule they do not. As the author points out in Chapters VI and VIII courts usually find a way to avoid results of the doctrine of implied trusts that are absurd. To paraphrase, if they did not it would be to command religion to halt in its progress, and to stretch the church upon a veritable bed of Procrustes. We cannot but regret that the author felt it was necessary to omit the discussion of charitable trusts as affecting various denominations, and express the hope that he will carry out his intention to cover that very interesting field in a separate volume.

E. C. GODDARD.

---

IMPORTANT FEDERAL LAWS. Compiled by John A. Lapp, LL. D., Director of Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information; Member of Executive Committee of the National Drafting Conference. B. F. Bowen & Co. Indianapolis. 1917; pp. xv. 933.

This is an addition to the handy reference library which is always growing by the addition of compilations many of which are obsolete, or so out of date as to be untrustworthy, almost as soon as issued. The compiler of this single volume collection of Acts of Congress which seems to him of general interest calls attention to the significant fact that of the important acts in the volume more than two thirds have been enacted or completely revised since 1910, and more than one-half since June 1916. It was plain that by June, 1917 so many more changes would be enacted that the volume would be out of date when it left the press in 1917. Such was the fact, and the publishers met the situation by issuing almost simultaneously with the book

a pamphlet supplement of 1917. If sales are enough to justify such action, it is to be presumed further supplements will be issued at frequent intervals, to be succeeded at longer intervals by new editions of the book itself.

There are in the compilation acts on eighty subjects, grouped under twenty heads and involving considerably over one hundred Acts of Congress. One having access to a good law library can, of course, readily find all these and many more in the United States Statutes at Large, Compiled Statutes, or Federal Statutes Annotated. He may however find it convenient to have on his own shelves in a single volume some statutes to which he will have most occasion to refer. Evidently the compiler has in mind the need not merely of the layman who might want to read the law on interstate commerce, taxation, labor and food regulations, etc., but also the lawyer, for he includes the Federal Judicial and Criminal Codes, Bankruptcy Act, trademark and copyright laws. He omits the patent laws and some others that another compiler would have preferred to some of those included. The ordinary citizen, however, will find here most of the Federal statutes concerning him as an individual, especially the recent legislation growing out of the war, and those having to do with labor and business.

E. C. GODDARD.

---

HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, by Wm. L. Clark, Jr., Second Edition, by William E. Mickell, B. S., L. L. M., Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. St. Paul: West Publishing, Co., 1918.

Clark's Criminal Procedure has been well and favorably known to students preparing for the profession of the law and in less degree to lawyers for more than twenty years. It is an elementary work of the Hornbook Series. The second edition now given to the public is the outgrowth of facts and events stated by the learned Editor substantially as follows: The law governing criminal procedure has undergone considerable change in the two decades since the original edition appeared. This change has been brought about partly by statutory enactment and partly by judicial legislation. The change wrought by both these agencies has been in the same direction—toward a more rational system of procedural law. The super-technicalities once dominating criminal procedure are yearly attacked by legislatures and daily meeting with less respect by the courts.

Out of these facts and events the learned editor finds reason for concluding that this second edition is not only justified but necessary. The second edition differs from the first in no very material or substantial way. Some few changes in the original text have been made. These changes consist in the main of amplification of the statement of the rule or principle rather than in change of its essence. With comparatively few exceptions the cases cited in the first edition are repeated in the second. Something like a thousand additional cases are cited. These form the basis of new notes.

This second edition does not give the impression that any wholesale or wonderful transformation has taken place in the substantials of criminal procedure during the last two decades or that startling or exceptional changes